FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 JULY 1985

Lebanon

At the end of their meetings in Damascus, religious and political leaders of the Sunni, Shi'ite, and Druze communities announced agreement on the need to draft a new constitution, dissolve the armed militias, and rebuild the Lebanese Army on the basis of compulsory military service. The joint statement, which was broadcast by Damascus radio 9 July, also said the conferees had agreed to withdraw gunmen from the streets of West Beirut in order to allow the Army and internal Security Forces to control security in the western sector, Beirut Airport, and the Palestinian Camps. Rejecting "all forms of factional security," the conferees condemned the recent "sedition" in the camps that aimed to restore the pre-1982 situation, warning that measures should be taken to foil similar attempts to stir a "new sedition" in Palestinian camps south of Beirut. In an earlier report on the discussions in Damascus, Beirut radio cited the opinion of Syrian "political sources" that Syrian officials were urging the Lebanese Muslims to resume talks with Christian leaders in order to reactivate the national unity government. As for Islamic Unification Movement leader Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, a Sunni cleric from Tripoli who did not attend the meetings in Damascus, Voice of Lebanon radio said he had "strongly attacked" the proceedings in the Syrian capital.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes hit a large maritime target near Khark Island 9 July, an Iraqi military spokesman stated in an announcement carried by Voice of the Masses radio. Subsequently, Ankara radio reported that the Turkish tanker *Vatan* was attacked 115 miles south of Khark Island by Iraqi planes but suffered no casualties. In land battles, Voice of the Masses broadcast an Iraqi military communique which claimed that the 46th Brigade launched a "forceful lightning offensive" in the central sector 8 July, expelling the enemy from its positions and causing 50 casualties. An INA report specified that the operation occurred in the Mandaliarea and that Iranian attempts to regain the positions were "crushed."

Iran

Problems in USSR ties — The USSR's decision to "temporarily" summon its experts from Iran has "presented problems," Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi stated in a news conference, according to Tehran radio. He singled out the Esfahan power plant where the departure of Soviet experts was "a blow to desirable progress in the work," adding that if commitments are not met, "such attitudes might affect our relations and their expansion."

Relations with Libya-Syria — Commenting on the importance of the "Tehran-Damascus-Tripoli axis," *KEYHAN* in an article reviewed by Tehran radio warned that if the axis is not strengthened "immediately" and "major problems" overcome, it will not survive the "accusations leveled against it by the region's Muslim and revolutionary nations." The lion's share of such accusations will be against "the one who presently views the concluded agreements with weakness," the paper added.

Islamic punishment — Islamic punishment "must be avoided as much as possible," Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri stated in comments on Islamic justice carried by Tehran radio.

Egyptian-Libyan Relations

President Husni Mubarak has "refused to meet" with the Libyan intelligence chief who planned to travel to Cairo from Paris for the meeting, MENA disclosed citing its Paris correspondent. The refusal was linked to recent statements made by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

OPEC Meeting

OPEC President Dr Subroto denied news agency reports that he had described the recent OPEC meeting in Vienna as a "failure," OPECNA noted. Subroto told reporters that the OPEC states had agreed to discontinue "malpractices" like discounting and barter deals, according to Dubayy's *KHALEEJ TIMES*, and he added that the forthcoming 22 July OPEC ministerial conference will consider proposals to vary output levels in line with seasonal demand and to establish a central body to control marketing.

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BAKHTAR: Open Aggression by U.S. Through Pakistan
LD070700 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul, July 6, BAKHTAR: The propaganda orchestra of the USA and Pakistan is rehashing the song of "Soviet danger" and "Afghan threat". Under this smokesrceen, these hostile accomplices try to implement their ominous plans. It is Washington and Islamabad, where from the open aggression against the DRA is being organised. [Sentence as received]

It is the Pakistani militarists who take part in the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Anybody, having common sense knows that today the United States endeavours to change Pakistan into a "militarist superpower" and an iron fist of the Pentagon threatening the countries of the region and suppressing the national liberation movements in the Near East and south of Asia.

The historical background of the dependency of Pakistan on the USA dates back to very many years ago.

The world public is aware that the boundless appetite for the militarisation of Pakistan manifested itself not in 1981, when an agreement on 3.2-billion-dollar US aid was signed.

During the whole course of existence of Pakistan the USA was dissatisfied only with the nonmilitary government of Bhutto, which did not obey it. During the reign of Bhutto, the military cooperation between Pakistan and the US was shortly stopped. But, this cooperation again reached to its climax when a "powerful government" i.e., concentration of power in the hands of one man came into being in Islamabad.

The United States wants through Pakistan to achieve its long-cherished desires for gaining superiority in the Indian Ocean and Gulf area, suppressing the progressive forces of the region, aggressing against the independent and democratic Afghanistan, exerting pressure on India and creating of tension in this region.

In fact the artificially created situation around Afghanistan is nothing but an undeniable lie and a pretext for justifying the Washington-Islamabad dangerous alliance.

This danger is felt every day by the inhabitants of the border areas of Afghanistan, whenever, the fire of Pakistani artillery destroy the villages near the borders and drowns children, women and aged people in blood.

Thus, it becomes obvious that without the military and political support of Washington the Ziaul Haq regime cannot dare and will not be able to take part in the direct aggression against Afghanistan.

As regards the policy of Pakistan towards her neighbours, it can be qualified as an anti-Afghan, anti-Soviet and anti-Indian one.

36 Rebels Captured in Balkh; Weapons Seized
LD081657 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] A BAKHTAR correspondent, quoting a source of Balkh Province's security forces, reports that as a result of successful operations carried out by the security forces in Gordara and Aqdara villages, Balkh Province, a number of rebels belonging to Etehad-e Eslami, Gulbuddin and Harakat-e Enqelab-e Eslami criminal and plundering bands were crushed, and 36 of the criminals were captured.

The security forces have seized from these criminals 34 DSHKs, 132 assorted weapons with 516 rounds of ammunition, eight rocket launchers with 467 missiles, two recoilless guns with 467 rounds of ammunition, six mortars, 60 communication sets, 200 antitank and antipersonnel mines, three heavy machineguns, 34,000 rounds of assorted ammunition, three stores, 300 kg explosives, four vehicles and a large quantity of antistate documents that prove their links with international reaction. Also, eight DSHKs and 435 assorted weapons were destroyed.

According to another report by the BAKHTAR correspondent, quoting a source of Faryab Province's security forces, recently a 130-man-strong group, led by Sa'at Khan, which was active in the environs of Pashtun Kowt district, Faryab Province, surrendered to security forces in that district, taking advantage of the resolution and message of the Loya Jerga and the amnesty decree of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium. They also surrendered their weapons. They repented their past actions and pledged to defend the gains of the April Revolution and its new development stage and not to allow rebels bands to disrupt the peaceful lives of the people of the region.

Gandhi Says Sikh Terrorists Have Been Training in U.S.

HK090524 Hong Kong AFP in English 0513 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] London, July 9 (AFP) — Sikh terrorists have been training in "certain schools in the US" and have been "propagating terrorist action" in India, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said in an interview to be shown on television here tonight.

He added that evidence for his assertion was provided by a TV film. He said also that "smalls groups, individuals" are also trained in Pakistan, and that he had "hard evidence" from the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) about Sikh activities in Britain.

About Western countries' attitudes towards terrorism, Mr Gandhi said that he "would like them to be tougher", specifically mentioning Great Britain, Canada and the United States. He pointed out that the Americans had been "very positive" about terrorism during his recent trip to Washington.

Prime Minister Gandhi said also that the judicial inquiry into last November's killings of Sikhs, in retaliation for the assassination of his mother Indira Gandhi, would begin its first hearing "very soon". He added that people found guilty would be punished, whoever they were. "I don't think the Punjab problem has increased, in fact it has moved very much closer to a solution in the past six months", Mr Gandhi said. "If we see the reaction of the Akali Dal, the way Sikhs in India are talking, it is definitely much closer to a solution than it was even four or five months ago", he added.

Repeating his claim that Pakistan was making a nuclear bomb, the Indian Prime Minister said that he drew that conclusion from circumstantial evidence. "Just recently, there was the case in the U.S. where a Pakistani individual was caught trying to smuggle out 50 triggering devices for nuclear weapons," he said. "You know there are these sort of little circumstantial bits and pieces which do lead one to believe that they are certainly on the way to making a bomb." Asked if India would make a bomb if Pakistan made one, Mr Gandhi replied: "We don't know."

On Afghanistan, Mr Gandhi said he didn't think he was guilty of a betrayal of friendship. "We are working and we have talked to the Americans, we have talked to the Soviets and we've got a positive response from both of them, and we feel they both want to solve this problem".

Finally Mr Gandhi branded as "press speculation" recent problems with Britain arising from the presence there of Sikh activists. Asked if the 85 million pounds Westland helicopter deal was scotched because of political trouble over British handling of Sikhs in this country, he replied: "No, no, no, no."

Opposition Criticizes Ghandhi Press Statement

BK081615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The Janata party leader, Mr Madhu Dandavate, today released the party's memorandum to the Sarkaria commission [on center-state relations]. It recommended that the Constitution should be suitably amended to effect the proposed changes in the center-state relations. It seeks decentralization of administrative powers and more financial powers to the states.

Referring to the prime minister's remarks at his press conference on the issue of emergency, Mr Dandavate said under the provisions of the 44th Amendment of the Constitution, emergency can be proclaimed only when the security of the country is threatened by a war or armed rebellion.

The Bhartiya Janata Party president, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, has criticized the prime minister's remarks that imposition of emergency in 1975 was justified in view of the then prevailing circumstances. He maintained that there was no threat to internal security then. The Lok Dal president, Mr Charan Singh, in a statement issued in New Delhi has alleged misuse of the electronic media.

President Expresses Concern on Gujarat, Punjab

BK051018 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Except] The president, Giani Zail Singh, today underlined the need for evolving a national concensus on the reservation [for weaker sections in universities, employment] issue. He said the question is urgent and hoped that quick steps will be taken in that direction. The president was inaugurating the 2-day conference of governors at Rashtrapati Bhavan [president's house] this morning. The vice president, Mr Venkataraman; the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi; and the home minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, were present.

The president said the law and order situation in some parts of the country has been causing concern. Equally disturbing is communalism which has raised its ugly head and has been responsible for violence in the recent past. The riots in Gujarat have been prolonged, taking a heavy toll of human life. What had started as an agitation against reservation later took a communal turn. Referring to Punjab, he said subversive and antinational activities of extremists pose a serious threat to the country's unity and integrity. The authority was taking various steps to deal with the situation.

The president said the government's policy is to find a peaceful solution to the Punjab problem through negotiations within the framework of the constitution. He expressed the hope that a lasting solution will emerge. The president emphasized that violence can have no place in the country's political and social system. Governors, he said, with their nonpartisan approach and mature outlook can help in working out acceptable solutions to many vexed questions.

On the economic situation, the president expressed satisfaction at the record food grain production, terming it as a signal achievement. On the industrial front, several policy initiatives have been taken to raise production and our economy enters the 7th plan period with confidence in its capacity to generate and sustain a higher rate of industrial growth, he added.

Sabotage Suspected in Indian Train Derailment
HK051208 Hong Kong AFP in English 1147 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi, July 5 (AFP) — Four people were killed, two in police firings and two in stabbing incidents in the western state of Gujarat, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported today.

A youth was stabbed to death today in the Panigate area of the city of Baroda, among the worst hit in four-month-old Gujarat caste violence, PTI said. Another youth, who was stabbed in the Rajapuram area of the city four days ago, died in hospital today. Three cases of stabbings in all were reported from the area which has been clamped under curfew, PTI added. PTI said a youth was killed today when police opened fire near Baroda to disperse a violent crowd and another last night in Himatnagar near the big textile city of Ahmedabad. Thirteen people suffered minor injuries when a train was partially derailed early today by suspected sabotage near Surat in the south, PTI said.

Upper caste Hindu students and their supporters have led a violent campaign of protest against a government policy of increasing job and educational privileges for lower-caste Hindus.

The deaths in Baroda took the toll in campaign-linked violence and police firing there to 22. At least 200 people have died since the disturbances started in March. An indefinite curfew continued in Baroda and neighbouring areas today.

The rail crash occurred in the early hours as the passenger train from Surat was entering Bardoli Station, 40 kms (25 miles) from Surat. PTI, quoting a railway report, said a quick inspection of the track revealed that six fish plates had been removed. The rear portion of the engine and six bogies were derailed in the accident.

Home Minister Says Situation 'Satisfactory'
BK080914 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The home minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, says the law and order situation in the country is satisfactory barring a few states. He was talking to newsmen at Indore Airport this morning. Mr Chavan asked the state governments to depend more on their own police forces. He stressed the need for equipping the intelligence agencies with modern techniques in view of changed circumstances. The home minister denied the charge that our intelligence agencies were not performing well.

Answering a question, Mr Chavan said that the government will go ahead with the fencing of the India-Bangladesh border.

9 More Detainees Released in Punjab; 53 Now Freed
BK080425 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The Punjab government has asked the next of kin of those killed in the state during various agitations or actions since the 1 August 1982 to file their claims for payment of ex gratia relief latest by the end of this month. This was stated in Chandigarh by the adviser to the governor, Mr S.S. Danuwa.

Meanwhile, the Chandigarh administration has ordered the release of nine more persons. These include two former Akali Dal legislators. This brings the total number of such persons released so far in the union territory to 53.

Longowal Authorized To Act Against Defectors
BK090328 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] The Akali Dal-Longowal has authorized Sant Harchand Singh Longowal to take disciplinary action against the defectors. Agency reports say the decision was taken at a meeting of the party leaders in Anandpur Sahib yesterday. The meeting also authorized Sant Longowal to chalk out the future action program.

Talking to newsmen after the meeting, Mr Longowal said the party's agitation will be peaceful. He accused the center of not being sincere about solving the Punjab problem. The meeting also called for abolition of special courts and full compensation to the families affected during the November riots.

Rebel Leader Arrested; Chinese Arms Recovered
BK051606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] According to a delayed message received at CRPF [Central Reserve Police Force] headquarters in New Delhi, self-styled Sergeant Hukuta Sema of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland was arrested in a hamlet on the Kohima-Dimapur road on Wednesday. The arrest was made during a joint raid by the CRPF and the Nagaland armed police. One more unidenitified suspect was also arrested. The police recovered from them arms and ammunition including pistols of Chinese make and hand grenades.

Spokesman Views Official Visits to Burma, Nepal
BK051528 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1504 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Briefing newsmen on 5 July 1985, an official spokesman made the following statement: "At the invitation of U Chit Hlaing, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, Minister of State for External Affairs Sri Khurshid Alam Khan will be paying an official visit to Burma from 6-8 July 1985. They will discuss bilateral relations and matters of mutual interest. He will be accompanied by Sri Sudhir Devre, joint secretary." He added that the last visit by an Indian foreign minister was by Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao in October 1981. From their side Mr Chit Hlaing was here in May 1984.

The spokesman informed newsmen that P. Shiv Shankar, member of the Rajya Sabha, is visiting Nepal as the special envoy of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. He is expected to meet the king today. The purpose of the visit is to establish contacts with the Nepalese hierarchy at a high political level. Shiv Shankar is carrying a personal letter from the prime minister. It is expected that he will reiterate the prime minister's sympathies to Nepal

for the victims of the bomb blasts on 20 June and also the prime minister's commitment to cooperate with all countries against terrorism. The Honourable Shiv Shankar will use this opportunity to discuss matters of common concern and bilateral questions, including India's aid programme.

FRG Foreign Minister To Seek Better Relations

HK070700 Hong Kong AFP in English 0651 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi, July 7 (AFP) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrives here Tuesday on the last leg of an Asian tour for a three-day visit aimed at strengthening relations between West Germany and India.

Mr. Genscher, who has already visited Thailand, Brunei, Japan and South Korea, will seek to boost bilateral relations which were "good and solid, but without imagination," a West German source here said. West Germany ranked as India's leading West European trading partner last year with a total trade volume of 4.1 billion marks (1.4 billion dollars). But bilateral political relations have fared less well. The late Indian premier, Indira Gandhi, made an official visit to West Germany in 1971, but it was ten years before West German Federal President Karl Carstens visited India.

Mr. Genscher, who has been foreign minister since 1974, would also seek to establish personal relations with India's new premier, Rajiv Gandhi, with whom he is to meet on Wednesday, observers said. These talks, as well as those Mr. Genscher is to hold with Federal President Giani Zail Singh and Minister of State for External Affairs Khurshid Alam Khan, are expected to focus on East-West relations in light of Mr. Gandhi's recent talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The two sides are only expected to sign a protocol on double-taxation, but observers said commerce would nonetheless be an important aspect of the visit.

Mr. Genscher is accompanied by a delegation of businessmen representing such major firms as Volkswagen, BMW, and Happag Lloyd.

Visits by other West German officials are scheduled later this year, including one in September by West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg and another in October or November by Economics Minister Martin Bangeman.

More than 700 bilateral accords have already been signed between the two countries.

West German exports to India last year totaled 2.6 billion marks (870 million dollars), nearly double its Indian imports of 1.4 billion marks (460 million dollars).

Lafontaine Appointed New Chief of Air Staff

BK030755 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Air Marshal D.A. Lafontaine has been appointed as chief of the air staff in the rank of air chief marshal. He succeeds Air Chief Marshal L.M. Katre who died on Monday following a heart attack. Air Marshal Lafontaine is presently air officer commanding and chief, Western Air Command. He is the winner of Param Vishisht Seva medal and Athit Vishisht Seva medal.

Dalai Lama Rules Out Visit to China Soon

BK091014 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] The Dalai Lama has said he has no plans to visit China in the near future. Speaking to newsmen in New Delhi today, he said the time is not appropriate for him to undertake a visit now.

Work on Indigenous Breeder Power Reactor Begins

BK051020 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Work on the design and construction of India's first 500 megawatt fast breeder power reactor has started at the reactor's research center at Kalpakkam, near Madras. The reactor will become operational in the later part of 1990. According to the department of atomic energy, the entire plant and components will be indigenously built.

Uranium Oxide Fuel Production To Be Increased

BK051504 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] The nuclear fuel complex in Hyderabad in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh has drawn up an expansion program to increase the production capacity of natural uranium oxide fuel. The production may go up from the existing 90 tonnes a year to 1,500 tonnes by 2000 AD. The chairman of the nuclear fuel complex, Mr Srinivasan told newsmen that the 270 million rupees expansion program will have to meet the fuel requirements of the nuclear power plants by 2000 AD.

President Ziaul Haq Comments on Martial Law

BK081601 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Excerpt] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that martial law will be lifted immediately after it is ascertained that this will not create any political or administrative vacuum. Talking to newsmen at the Karachi airport today, he said that in the past 8 years the country's administration has been run under a specific system and it cannot be changed suddenly. He said the elected government is actively considering this matter and the committees of the National Assembly and the Senate are also reviewing the whole issue. The people should, therefore, wait for their recommendations. He said the country's internal situation should be stable in all respects and we should pay maximum attention to this matter. Despite martial law, the civilian institutions are functioning smoothly and effectively and the press is free, the president added.

In reply to a question, the president said if political leaders want to talk, they should talk with the government as it has been elected by the people.

About the Indian prime minister's alleged statement made at a news conference in New Delhi, the president said he does not want to comment on the statement which was reported in the press. He said he is satisfied with the results of the recent meeting of the India-Pakistan joint ministerial commission and the statement by Pakistan's foreign minister which was made on his arrival in Islamabad after the meeting. He said he is looking forward to the meeting of the foreign secretaries of the two countries toward the end of this month.

About continued bombing of Pakistani territory by Afghan aircraft, the president said we are observing utmost patience and will not be provoked by such actions, but our patience and restraint should not be construed as weakness. The president later visited the Pakistan Security Printing Corporation.

Ziaul Haq Interviewed on Nuclear Weapons, Afghanistan

PM080700 JEDDAH 'UKAZ in Arabic 1 Jul 85 p 6

[Interview with President Ziaul Haq by Muhammad Salah al-Din jointly with London-based English-language *ARABIA* and English daily *SAUDI GAZETTE* — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Pakistan, which since its inception has been based on Islam, has experienced regional, communal, and racial conflicts which, among other things, led to the establishment of the state of Bangladesh. These conflicts, which still exist, are still being exploited by certain separatist movements. Do you believe, Mr President, that the failure to apply Islamic Shari'ah from the declaration of the state was the principal reason for these conflicts? What are your plans for defeating those forces and thwarting their plans to partition Pakistan or cause it harm?

Answer: Many countries that were liberated after colonialist rule need time to liquidate the trends and tendencies you refer to in your question. This problem is not confined to Pakistan alone. But previous governments in Pakistan have on one hand failed to pursue administrative, economic, and political policies that would overcome such contradictions and, on the other, were unable to perceive the latent power in the nation that would preserve its cohesion and unity and in the light of whose ideology the country was raised. By this I mean Islam. This failure has tended to leave gaps wide open. This has coincided with deteriorating international conditions that have encouraged international intervention and the resort to force by foreign powers. Nevertheless, the big mistake was our mistake.

Let me tell you that the deterioration of the Islamic forces in the world began when the Muslims abandoned the spirit of Islam. Here in Pakistan we saw the revival of Islamic spirit in 1940, when the Muslims of this region resolved to establish Pakistan as the homeland of the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent. We faced many difficulties because some Muslims believed that Pakistan could not come into being. But Pakistan did come into being because the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent were fired by the Islamic spirit under the leadership of the great leader Mohammad 'Ali Jinnah. So you can see that, when the Muslims are united and become true believers, God grants them success. Unfortunately, we fail and falter despite this historical lesson. We have seen our failure in our division in Pakistan.

With regard to the future, let me assure you that we are not afraid, now that we have realized that our strength and future lie in adhering to the principles of Islam. My colleagues and I have decided not to stop halfway to Islam.

Our strategy in the past 8 years has been to follow a path which would put the entire nation on the road to economic and ideological development. We have tried to create among our people a sense of national pride. Our concentration on Islam has contributed to creating a national vision and a unified method. But let me assure you that this is not the reason behind our program for Islamic Shari'ah; it is merely one of the many experiences that we reap from our submission to God and our true religion. I hope that these policies will preserve the ties of unity among the Pakistani people.

Question: The recent general election held in Pakistan on a non-partisan basis are still the subject of wide controversy. Moreover, your experiment cannot in practice defend the liquidation of partisan groups in the new parliament. What is your comment on this, Mr President?

Answer: My views regarding political parties are well known. The election in Pakistan proved that it is possible to hold free elections without fear or interference by the government. I do not believe in the kind of political parties that are based on the fashion of Western democracies. Nevertheless I did not try to impose my views on the others and left the entire matter to be decided by the people's representatives in parliament. They are free to make all the necessary decisions, and if the elected representatives decide to organize in groups then they may do so.

Let me explain this to you a little. You may say that I am wrong, and I am ready to accept that. Islam in my view does not allow politics for politics' sake or opposition for opposition's sake. Islam allows organization in the interest of unity and welfare, but it

does not allow the division of the people simply to please political opposition. This is the policy that I follow and according to which I work. I hope that the people's elected representatives will accept it.

Question: It appears, Mr President, that your hopes for establishing cordial and better relations with the generation of the Indian leadership that did not witness the partitioning of the subcontinent seem to be far from being achieved. What are the realistic and practical opportunities before Pakistan to help the Muslims of India and Kashmir or, at least, minimize the hardships they are suffering there?

Answer: I have a broad view of this issue. My view is that we here in Pakistan are 85 million people while there are about 100 Muslims in India. I believe that it is the duty of the Indian Government and people to look after the minorities in their country. As members of the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, and any other international organizations, we must exert our efforts to stress this point — that the rights of minorities whether Muslim or otherwise must be preserved and that the responsible government or state should abide by this.

Apart from that I believe that the conditions of Muslims in India could improve if the relations between the two countries improved. I believe that it would be a step toward cordial relations between us if we exchanged visits and delegations between our countries. I believe that in this manner we will serve not only peace between the two countries but also the cause of Muslims.

Question: Reports in the United States confirm without any doubt that the Israelis have developed and produced nuclear weapons and that they are still receiving the most up to date technology and equipment for their nuclear installations without being subject to an uproar similar to that which accompanied what has been said about a Pakistani nuclear bomb. Do not you think, Mr President, that it is time for Pakistan to call for an Islamic summit in order to discuss this serious threat together with the other urgent issues that concern the Muslims?

Answer: Yes. The two matters are separate, but as far as I know Israel possesses a nuclear bomb. In our agreement with the United States when it asked us to sign the nuclear-proliferation treaty we told them: Have you been able to urge South Africa to sign the treaty? Did you ask Israel to do so? Did you ask India to sign? This was on one hand. On the other hand the ICO, which feels concern over Israel's threats, has been looking into the matter for several years. The ICO foreign ministers' conference has observed this serious development and called on the Islamic countries and the world community to take effective steps to resist the Zionist nuclear ambitions. The coming Islamic summit that will meet in Kuwait in 1987 will certainly study this threat. It will also recommend effective measures to deal with this danger effectively. One of the most important matters in Pakistan's view is for the nuclear nonproliferation treaty to be implemented universally and without any discrimination.

Question: Some Muslim observers believe that the Western powers, particularly the United States, give limited support to the Afghan mujahidin in order to prolong the conflict for two reasons: 1) to turn Afghanistan militarily and economically into another Vietnam for the Soviets; and 2) to substitute the present mujahidin leadership with a nationalist and secular leadership so that both the Americans and the Soviets will be able to accept it and deal with it comfortably. [As published] What is your comment, Mr President? Will you as a military man and head of state tell us about the realistic way of helping the Afghan people to come out of this crisis?

Answer: No comparison can be made between the Vietnam war and the current war in Afghanistan because of the differences in the political, military, and psychological aspects and most important of all Afghanistan's geographically close proximity to the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, the real issue, which is the solidarity of the Afghan resistance, stems from an ancient commitment by the Afghan people dating back to several centuries to preserve their independence, sovereignty, religious heritage regardless of price.

The Soviet leadership said several times said that it is hoping to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. I have heard this from the Soviets but the escalation of military operations in Afghanistan is contrary to what they say. I am still cautiously hopeful that the Soviets in the end will realize that the only possible solution is the negotiated settlement under which the Soviet forces will withdraw and the Afghan refugees will be able to return home with peace and honor.

President Congratulates Gromyko on Election

GF071518 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 3 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, 3 July (APP) President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq sent his greetings to Mr Andrey Gromyko on his election as the president of the Soviet Union. In his message, President Ziaul Haq said that Pakistan still stands by its pledge to maintain fraternal and good neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, stating: I am hopeful that in your leadership, Pakistani-Soviet relations will strengthen. President Ziaul Haq added in his message: I am delighted to congratulate you on your election as the president of the Soviet Union on behalf of the people of Pakistan and myself.

Yaqub Khan Returns, Comments on Delhi Talks

BK051132 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan has expressed satisfaction over the outcome of Pakistan-India joint ministerial commission meeting which concluded in New Delhi yesterday. He conveyed this while talking to newsmen on his return to Islamabad from New Delhi last night after leading the Pakistani delegation at the commission meeting. He said that the outcome of the current session of the commission is very satisfactory and that other members of his delegation as well as their Indian hosts hold the same opinion.

The foreign minister said that what should be noted is that we have concluded several agreements in the fields of agriculture,

communications, (?health), science, technology, and culture. In addition to this, contacts between the two countries at various levels at the level of intellectuals and heads of educational and other institutions will be encouraged. On the success of the commission meeting, he said that we can describe it as reasonable. we have moved several steps forward in a number of fields, he added.

The current session of the commission discussed a number of topics and several aspects of life. He expressed the hope that the favorable outcome will assist in establishing an atmosphere of unity which is necessary for enhancing the contacts between the two countries. Moreover, he said the outcome will also prove helpful in removing misunderstandings which worsened the relations of the two countries in the past.

The foreign minister said that the atmosphere in New Delhi reflects the special efforts to improve relations with Pakistan. He stressed that leaders of the two countries have taken a keen interest in the talks due to good results of the commission meeting. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq had directed him to ensure an encouraging (?result) of the commission meeting. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi also encouraged understanding and agreement on various matters and promoted all efforts in this regard.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said that after the recent joint commission meeting, two subcommittees will meet in New Delhi and Islamabad. They will be followed by the next session of the joint commission. Furthermore, the foreign secretaries of the two countries will meet later this month to review the work on the draft of the nonaggression pact and the proposed peace and friendship treaty. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq will meet Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during the Dhaka summit of the South Asian Regional Cooperation organization. So there is a bright prospect of maintaining the congenial atmosphere that has been created at present, the foreign minister said.

In reply to a question, the foreign minister said that Indian External Affairs Secretary Romesh Bhandari during his Moscow visit delivered a message from the Indian prime minister to the Soviet leaders on the Afghanistan issue in which India ratified the proposal for a political settlement of the issue. Pakistan considers the Indian step on the eve of the Geneva talks a positive effort, the foreign minister added.

Answering another question, hc said that Pakistan has not received any response from India on the [Pakistani] proposal of joint inspection of each other's nuclear installations.

Commentary Hails Outcome of New Delhi Meeting

BK081202 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Syed Shabbir Hussain commentary: "Indo-Pak Ties"]

[Text] The decisions taken at the 3-day meeting of the Pakistan-India joint ministerial commission in New Delhi have been favorably received in both the countries, indicating a positive trend toward the development of good-neighborly relations. The Indian foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, has said that viewed in the context of history of the past 38 years of suspicion, hostilities, and mistrust, the outcome of the meeting was really noteworthy. He said that the endeavor now should be to keep working if the results of the New Delhi meeting were to be furthered.

The furtherance of the results of the joint commission meeting are not only necessary, they are inevitable. [Sentence as heard] What has been achieved or indicated as achievable in New Delhi is just the beginning and a mere beginning cannot revolutionize outlook in the two countries all of a sudden. Not only further efforts have to be made but also a greater sense of confidence in the destiny of the people of both the countries, in fact of all the people in South Asia, has to be demonstrated by an awareness that in peace alone lies the security and progress of each of them.

It was on account of this confidence in the supremeness of peace and good-neighborly relations between the two countries that Pakistan did not yield to pressures and provocations to act otherwise. This successfully led to the holding of the ministerial commission meeting whose results have been described by the Indian foreign secretary as noteworthy. Mr Romesh Bhandari was right when he told newsmen after the conclusion of the meeting that the legacies of the past should not be allowed to dismiss the two countries from the path of friendship, understanding, and harmony envisioned in the decisions at New Delhi which, though modest, certainly constitute a definite step forward. In fact, the legacies of the past, which Mr Bhandari has referred to, were not just there. They, too, were the creation of certain attitude and a distorted view of relations between neighbors whether big or small. What the people and leaders of the two countries are required to do is to bring about a change in their oiutlook, their attitude, and of cultivating the spirit and philosophy of live and let live, of taking into account the immensity of the weaponry of destruction at the disposal of mankind, and of accepting the imperatives of the grave situation in and around the region. Due indications have been provided that these imperatives are being taken into consideration and the much delayed examination of Pakistan's no-war offer and India's counterproposal for a friendship treaty would be discussed later this month by the foreign secretaries of the two countries — Mr Niaz A. Naik and Mr Romesh Bhandari.

As has already been stated by the foreign minister of Pakistan, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, the present trend of confidence building, if continued, would also result in the resolution of other seemingly intractable issues and the much desired era of peace and tranquillity might become a reality, enabling vast multitudes in the two countries to reap the fruits of freedom for which they had actually struggled against the aliens.

Hope and caution are two important factors in the evolution of good relations between countries which have lived in dread and distrust of one another for such a long time. Without hope, no genuine effort is possible; and without caution, no restraint will be observed in making unnecessary utterances. When the real framework of relationship and compulsion for the evolution of such a framework is understood, things would move briskly and almost automatically. It is in this respect that the leaders of public opinion in both the countries have to avoid throwing their

people in a state of hysteria, hatred, and distrust for temporary political gains. Much greater things are at stake then the mere glamour of self-projection. The trend displayed at the joint commission meeting is a happy sign in this behalf.

State Minister Noorani Comments on Gujarat Riots

BK091032 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Zain Noorani, told the Senate today that it is the policy of the government not to interfere in the internal affairs of any other country, but the people of Pakistan cannot shut their eyes from the sufferings of Muslims in India.

He was speaking on an adjournment motion sought to be moved by Maulana Samiul Haq on anti-Muslim riots in the Indian State of Gujarat.

Mr Zain Noorani said the people of Pakistan have full sympathy with the relatives and brothers-in-faith in India. He said the Government of Pakistan also has full sympathy with the affected t:t:Muslims in India and expects that the Indian Government will take all steps for the protection of its minorities. The chairman [of the House] ruled the motion out of order on technical grounds, observing that the matter can be discussed when a debate on foreign policy is held of the joint sitting of Parliament.

Delhi Says 27 Dead in Quetta Clash With Shi'ites

BK080308 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] In Pakistan, 27 people have been killed and 8 seriously injured in the shooting incident between police and Shi'ite demonstrators in the southeastern city of Quetta. More than half of the killed were policemen.

Reports say that all police officers in the city went on strike yesterday in protest. Local authorities have called in paramilitary forces to control the situation. The official announcement, however, put the death toll at five. The incident occurred when police were trying to disperse the local Shi'ite Muslims who were demanding the introduction of Shi'ite religious and legal codes in Pakistan.

SRI LANKA

Delhi Notes Talks With Tamils Begin

BK081253 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Talks started in the Bhutanese capital Thimpu today between representatives of the Sri Lanka Government and those of the Tamil United Liberation Front and five Tamil militant groups for finding a solution to the ethnic problem. Preliminary discussions were held in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere. Substantive discussions between the two sides will begin tomorrow.

The foreign minister of Bhutan, Dawa Tsering, who presided over the opening session, formally welcomed all the delegates on behalf of his government. The representatives of the participating delegations thanked King Jigme Singye Wangchuk, government, and the people for the hospitality extended to them.

The Sri Lankan side is led by Mr Hector Jayewardene, brother of the president. Thirteen representataives, two each from the five Tamil militant groups and three from the Tamil United Liberation Front, are participating.

The Sri Lankan minister of state, Mr Anandatissa de Alwis, has said that the government's delegation will present definite proposals at the talks.

'Friendly' Opening Session

HK081307 Hong Kong AFP in English 1305 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi, July 8 (AFP) — Talks between the Sri Lankan Government and the island's separatist Tamils began today in the Himalayan Kingdom of Bhutan, in a bid to end ethnic violence, a Bhutanese Embassy release here said. It said today's meeting dealt with how to proceed with the talks and that both sides agreed that "substantive" discussions would begin tomorrow. "The discussion on the organisation of work of the meeting was held in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere and was characterised by mutual understanding and accommodation," the release said.

Bhutanese Foreign Minister Dawa Tsering presided over the opening session of talks, which are being held at Indian initiative though New Delhi itself is not taking part. No journalists are allowed access to the talks and the only information available after the talks began was the Bhutanese mission's release.

Five banned Tamil groups pursuing their aims through violence were at the meeting, along with the largest Tamil party, the moderate Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF). The TULF is legal, though also separatist. Hector Jayewardene, lawyer brother of President Junius Jayewardene, is leading the Sri Lankan Government side.

More than 2,000 people have died since the start of the 11-year old separatist campaign of the Tamils, who want independence for the north and east of the country from the island's Sinhala majority.

Tea Export Prices Lead Gains in Economy

BK081318 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Sri Lanka's economy has rapidly improved and this is mainly due to the unusually high export prices of the tea. This has led to an unprecedented accumulation of $300 million in foreign exchange reserves.

The Sri Lanka aid group met in Paris on June 20th under the chairmanship of the World Bank and reviewed the country's economic progress. This meeting also discussed Sri Lanka's requirements for external assistance during next year.

Sri Lanka has recorded a substantial improvement in a number of microeconomic indicators last year. Real growth of the gross domestic product was 5 percent. It matched the 1983 growth rate and represented a remarkable achievement. The overall budget deficit in the current account of the balance of payments was reduced significantly. The availability of the increased resources enabled the government to reduce its overall demand for domestic credit and its outstanding debt to the banking sector.

Apart from higher tea export prices, major factors responsible for the improved performance of the economy is continued growth in garment exports, recovery of the manufacturing sector, and lower world inflation. Growth was stimulated and tea production registered an impressive 16 percent increase in volume over the drought-affected level of 1983, reversing the previous declining trend.

The manufacturing sector also recorded an unusually high growth rate last year.

Sri Lanka's total external debt outstanding at the end of last year was $3.7 billion and the total external (?capital) requirements during 1985 to 1988 amount to about $3 billion.

Khomeyni Meets With Officials, Relatives of Martyrs

LD081512 Tehran IRNA in English 1454 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 8, IRNA — Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran received Monday member of the Council of Guardians and head of the Islamic Propagation Organization (IPO) Ayatollah Jannati, imam's representative in Islamic Revolution's Guard Corps Ayatollah Mahalati, head of the Mobilization of the Oppressed Headquarters Mr Rahmani and representatives from Shiraz in the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis).

In a separate meeting, relatives of martyrs, of MIAs and of captives from various towns of the country were received by Imam Khomeyni today. At the meeting head of the Shahid (martyr) Foundation and Vice Speaker of Majlis Ayatollah Mehdi Karrubi expressed his appreciation and thanks to the visiting relatives of martyrs.

At the end of the meeting Imam Khomeyni responded to the applause from the audience.

Khamene'i Lauds Masses' Support for Revolution

LD081951 Tehran IRNA in English 1840 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Shahr-e Kord, Chahar Mahall Bakhtiari Prov., July 8, IRNA — Talking to a multitudinous group of local people at the Enghelab Stadium of the city of Shar-e Kord today, President Khamene'i appreciated the mass support for the Islamic Revolution and their tolerance of the many hardships rooted in the discriminatory development plans of the past regime.

Khamane'i currently touring Chahar Mahall Bakhtiari Province today visited the village of Sar-e Seyed-Aqa a remote village about 100 kms west of the city of Shar-e Kord linked to nearby towns by an arduous mountain pass, as well as other villages lying between the city of Shar-e Kord and the village.

At the stadium the president said that the economic backwardedness as still prevailing in many of the remote areas of the country is inherited from the past regime which must be made good by determination and devotion to the ideals of the Islamic Revolution.

Khamane'i lauded the country's masses for their persistence in furthering the goals of the Islamic Revolution saying to them that despite their steadfastness and their solid loyalty to the revolution and to the Islamic Government the superpowers and on top of them the U.S. Government is weaving plots against the Islamic Government solely because its interests have suffered in this part of the world as a result of the Islamic Revolution.

Earlier in the day and during his visit to the village of Sar-e Seyed Aqa President Khamene'i addressed a group of local government officials, members of the ulema and representatives of government and revolutionary organizations. In his talks to the group he called on the officials to recognize the typical performance expected of them because of their office and reminded them that the moral attachment shown to them by the masses is because they are somehow associated in the minds of the masses with the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic and that as such their duties as functionaries of the government are greater and their responsibilities a lot heavier.

President Khamene'i was given a warm welcome by villagers and townsmen and demonstrators who shouted revolutionary slogans and raised their outcries of support for the person of the president.

Further Details

GF090600 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Excerpts] According to the special correspondent of the Central News Unit, President Khamene'i yesterday afternoon spoke to groups of people in Shahr-e Kord in Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari Province who had gathered in the town's sports stadium.

The president said: The blasphemers whom the Koran is fighting against are the oppressors who will not allow mankind to live in security. Today in this ultra-modern world the enemies of security are active.

The president added: The corrupt regime of the past was one of the destroyers of security. That regime, with its petrodollars made a luxurious life for itself while there were many in some villages who before the start of the revolution had not even seen a car. In those days when our people were held captive by the United States there were some naive people who said: We are carrying out the outward signs of religion and this is what Islam is all about. They did not understand that wherever the influence of the United States exists, there is no religion there, nor is there real security.

Now our people must know that the superpowers have no real power. power. Their power is shallow and their noise is meaningless. When the masses revolt and rebel the superpowers have no power at all.

The president then commented on international organizations and their dependence and said: We do not have faith in the international bodies. The governments and regimes controlled by the East and West continue to take orders from the delegates of the superpowers. Of course we do take part in sessions at the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic Conference Organization and such organizations, but in all these sessions it is only the Iranian delegate who speaks about new things without fear of the superpowers. This is the greatest gift that a people can possess.

Mr Khamene'i added: Some people think that when we say "we shall export our revolution" it means that we shall export guerrillas. But this is not the case.

The president then commented on U.S. influence during the cruel times of the past regime and said: At that time there existed between the shah's army and the United States a fund called "F.M.S." [not further identified] into which Iran poured huge amounts every year. The Americans, without consulting the Iranians, decided what weapons and at what cost should be sold to Iran. This was a paradise for the Americans but hell for the

Iranian people. Of course I am not talking about the people of the United States but rather the ruling government of the United States whose animosity against our people still continues. Although it is powerless to do anything, the only thing it has managed to do is to impose the war and even then, thank God, it has received a blow in the mouth from all.

Montazeri Criticizes 'Duped' Monafeqin Sympathizers

LD061550 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] The families of 7 Tir martyrs [28 June, anniversary of bomb outrage against IRP headquarters] met Grand Ayatollah Montazeri in Qom yesterday. After chanting the song "7 Tir Martyrs" during the meeting Hojjat ol-Eslam Ferdowsiput read a report on the seminar being held in the teachers training school to investigate the 7 Tir calamity.

Then Grand Ayatollah Montazeri, referring to the lofty rank of the martyrs basking in the compassion of God Almighty and to the immeasurable recompense to be received by the strong and defiant families of the martyrs, graciously said: Since the dawn of history man has been and shall always remain engaged in the struggle of good against evil. The divine tradition has always been such that in every juncture, thanks to the selflessness of persons who support the good and to their martyrdom along that path, evil is destroyed and good reinstituted.

After referring to the story about Cain killing Abel at the dawn of mankind's history, he graciously described the course of events leading to the martyrdom of the holy Imam Husayn, may peace be upon him, and said: Were it not for such martyrs and were the pure blood of that holy imam and of his faithful companions and children not spilled for safeguarding Islam, the evil personified by the rule of Yazid [second Umayyad caliph], who perpetrated all those heinous crimes and iniquities in the name of Islam and the Caliphate of the Apostle of Allah, would not be clarified for the people and no one would know anything had remained from genuine Islam which was tantamount to the course of good!

Comparing the course of events leading to the martyrdom of the dear martyrs of Islam and the revolution, particularly the martyrs of the imposed war, and of 7 Tir, with the martyrdom of Imam Husayn and his companions, he then graciously said: Just as the events in Karbala have clarified a great many facts forever and distinguished good from evil, had the imposed war not been forced upon us by Iraq's subservient regime at the United States' behest, the reactionary and subservient nature of that regime — which for years masqueraded as progressive, antireactionary, and revolutionary — would not have been revealed to the nations. Throughout this war, thanks to the blood of our beloved martyrs and the forthrightness and steadfastness of our nation, the clarification of the positions adopted by individuals and groups and Saddam's subservience to both East and West and reaction and his links with such friends of Israel as King Husayn and Mubarak and their ilk became possible for the world. All these achievements came about thanks to the blood of our dear martyrs on the fronts!

He then added: Similarly, had the events of 7 Tir not occurred, the nature of the monafeqin [hypocrites, reference to Mojahedin Khalq] minigroup, with their ostensibly Islamic and revolutionary slogans might not have been revealed to our people so soon. With the martyrdom of 72 of our dear ones and such serving and committed persons as Ayatollah Beheshti, Mohammad Montazeri, and other dear ones, whose role in the revolution is known to all and sundry, whom we miss today, and for whose loss we are sorrowing and unhappy, the real nature of that ostensibly Islamic and revolutionary group claiming to support the nation and people has been exposed.

Addressing himself to the sympathizers of that group Grand Ayatollah Montazeri then graciously said: For the umpteenth time I would like to give a reminder to these young people, who are really our own children and those of the people. God Almighty is my witness that what I have to say stems from pain and anxiety and charitableness for you young people, most of whom have fallen into this corrupt groove. I have previously said this, that I have been equally disturbed and made unhappy by the martyrdom of our dear young people on the fronts and that of our great personalities who fell during the 7 Tir incident — one of whom was my own son — and by the execution and imprisonment of such duped young people, each of whom constituted a force, but were snatched from our midst and became entangled in the web of the devils. The holy commander of the faithful [Imam 'Ali] — may peace be upon him! — was upset by the killing of the Kharijites in Nahrawan [members of the earliest Islamic sects who fell out with Imam 'Ali] who were Muslims and some of whom even prayed during the night! However, the holy imam had no other option in those circumstances since those people had sworn to topple the holy imam's rightful regime!

Today I would like to tell all the duped sympathizers of these groups: We do not claim that in the Islamic Republic we have 100 percent attained the goals of the revolution, Islam, and justice! We accept the fact that this fledgling republic, despite all the sabotage and hostility from within and without and the imposition of this great war on it, is beset with shortcomings and difficulties. Moreover, I do not say that there is no weakness within the organs or an insincere or harsh approach in certain places, the prime instigators of which have been you yourselves! I accept all these climates of opinion, difficulties, and shortcomings, most of which have been caused by sabotage and plots hatched by the Western and Eastern foes of the revolution and some of which have been caused by infiltration into the ranks of the revolutionaries and the country's administration by opportunist persons uncommitted to the revolution!

But to you people who claim that the criterion for the right course is the struggle and confrontation against imperialism, I would like to say: Why do you not enlist the power of reasoning and thinking which are the best divine gifts and why do you place yourselves blindly at the mercy of your own organization?! If the regime's — as you may choose to call it — radio, television, books, and publications have been banned for you by the organization then at least make use of your own reasoning! Why do you not think whether the Islamic Republic of Iran is moving along the course of Western and Eastern imperialism or is it in a state of confrontation and collision with them!

The question of the stance adopted by imperialism and the colonialist powers toward the revolution and the fledgling Islamic Republic is clear to anyone who has the least knowledge of the world's political situation. Today any blow that is dealt at this fledgling republic emanates either from Western imperialism, the United States and such of its mercenaries in the region as Saddam, or from the East by means of such advanced weapons as the MIG, Soviet missiles, and similar hardware placed at Saddam's disposal for the massacre of our people.

On the other hand, what stance is adopted by the course of your organization and its sensual leaders whose daily preoccupation is living voluptuously in that disgraceful manner? Following the line of the United States, the West, Israel, and Saddam or pursuing the course of fighting them? If the criterion for the rightfulness of a course is fighting against imperialism, is it the Islamic Republic of Iran which is fighting imperialism and its agents or is it your so-called "revolutionary" organization which everywhere and in every stance it has adopted an identical direction, voice, and course of action to Western and Eastern imperialism! He then graciously emphasized: The Glorious Qur'an clearly brings the glad tiding of deliverance and salvation to all those who ponder problems and issues and are endowed with the power of selection and thinking and always choose the best of affairs!

In conclusion, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri said: You duped young people, are you aware that your organization has been a partner and has taken a part in shedding the blood of hundreds of innocent women, men and children martyred as a result of Saddam's bombings and missile attacks on our cities? The reason for this is that the heads of your organization, on the basis of false reports and imaginary analyses, have instilled Saddam with the thought that our people have become dissatisfied and should the cities be razed, the dissatisfactions would reach a maximum and the people would stage an insurrection against the Islamic Republic and revolution and the system collapse. On the basis of this fantasy he is attacking our cities and is thereby martyring and injuring thousands of innocent people and rendering them homeless. And this organization of yours is his partner in this heinous treachery!

Could an organization which orders that Mobilization members and workers should be martyred in the thoroughfares and bazaars claim to be following the line of Islam and revolution and support for the deprived people? Who are these people? Is a young Mobilization member who goes to the front without any wage or recompense but only for God, the revolution, and Islam, to wage battle against the front of blasphemy and Saddam, a part of the deprived people? Reflect on this, and while you still have time, renounce your wrong and deviant path! Wherever you may curb harm it would be in your own interest, in the interests of the nation and the revolution!

Montazeri on Uses of Power, Islamic Justice

LD081523 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Mr Reyshahri, minister of information, accompanied by the under secretaries and officials of the various units of this ministry, met and conferred with the Grand Ayatollah Montazeri, yesterday.

In the meeting, the Grand Ayatollah Montazeri, while praising their activities, stated: Our brothers are aware that their tasks are delicate and sensitive and, in jurisprudence terminology, the issue of information fluctuates between mandatory requirements and principles that are emphatically forbidden. In some areas which concern plots against the revolution and the Islamic order, or which places in danger a devout person or people who are dutiful, adequate research and investigation must be carried out by all means to prevent any dangers and conspiracies. This is one of the most important and great obligations. In some cases that concern the internal affairs of people's homes and their private lives, and when these cases do not carry a sense of danger or conspiracy against the government or the revolution or the people only involving a personal or covert sin, in these cases people's houses must not be checked or their personal lives investigated for the purposes of obtaining information. Even a search is forbidden.

He emphasized: Brothers must be very careful and make sure that different types of cases be interpreted correctly from the point of view of religious law and must not become confused. On the other hand, they must adhere to this principle that all these efforts and tasks and even the cause of the revolution is for the sake of Islam and the preservation of Islamic values.

The Grand Ayatollah Montazeri continued: Our aim must not be the exercise of political power and the preservation of power; the principal aim must be the preservation of Islamic and divine values. Accordingly, the brothers must pay attention and make sure that Islamic ideals are not weakened in the process of their work, giving way thereby to feelings of revenge and anger on their part. While they are conducting the important tasks of investigation and search, they should abide, in their approaches with people, with the instructions, ethics, and blessings of Islam. These correce approaches and attitudes may even have a positive impact on the morale of the opponents and may draw them more to the revolution and to Islam. On the contrary, some of the illogical approaches, which are not firmly based on Islamic ethics, may result in negative effects. If the accused individual was even drawn in a weak way to the Islamic Republic and to the revolution, then this will be destroyed as well and the individual will become totally pessimistic in his attitude toward Islam and the revolution.

The Grand Ayatollah Montazeri then expounded on the question of refraining from factionalist and demarcation tendencies in the Ministry of Information. He quoted a tradition from the Imam Baqer, God's peace be upon him and added: Those who do not follow you but have hopes of God's blessing and of serving the people, what should they do? He stated: The question of drawing up lines [restrictions based on political stances] and of arguing who has and who has not belonged to our faction, must not be practied.

In conclusion, he emphasized: Islam's view is that in cases in which a wrong may have been committed, Islamic punishment must be avoided as much as possible. The prophet of Islam himself, when faced with the case of someone who wanted to

admit to having committed adultery and to set religious punishment for himself, turned his face the other way and graciously stated: Perhaps you may not have committed adultery fully. The prophet repeated this approach and reply three times. In some authenticated traditions, the blessed prophet graciously stated: If an Islamic judge makes a mistake in some cases in not carrying out the appropriate Islamic Punishment, this is better than punishing and tormenting an innocent person.

Musavi 'Unable' To Handle Government Problems

GF090602 London KEYHAN in Persian 20 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Mir Hoseyn Musavi, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic, is unable to carry on his duties and is awaiting an opportunity to resign from his position. What has so far prevented Musavi from giving up his post as prime minister is pressure from Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic, who wants Musavi to remain in his job until new presidential elections are held.

A group opposed to the Musavi-Khamene'i clique have put Musavi under pressure in the Majlis by showering him with various questions. Many of the Majlis deputies feel that Musavi has not only not been able to do anything constructive in the economic, political education and military fields, he is even unable to fill the vacant positions in his cabinet. It has been many months now that the ministries of defense, budget and planning and road and transportation have been without ministers. Musavi has not been able to present ministers for these ministries and the few times that he did put forward candidates for the jobs the Majlis did not accept them.

There has been talk about the resignation of two or perhaps three more of his cabinet ministers — among them the minister of culture and higher education.

It is expected that even if Khamene'i continues to prevent Musavi's resignation, his government will gradually be left without ministers and will therefore fall.

Musavi Says Improved Ties With USSR Sought

LD081241 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi answered questions put to him by correspondents about the presidential elections, the recent session of the OPEC, relations with the Soviet Union, the banning of *SOBH-E AZADEGAN* newspaper and various other issues of the country in a press, radio, and television conference today at noon.

First, in connection with the coming presidential elections and the ways of securing a second vote of confidence from the Majlis for the government, the prime minister said: According to an interpretation of Article 124 of the Constitution by the Council of Guardians, after the presidential elections a new government must be presented to the Majlis. If that government gains a vote of confidence from the Majlis, then it can continue its work.

Commenting on the imam of the ummah's support for the government, Mr Musavi said: The imam of the ummah has always helped the government and, undoubtedly, any government that serves the Islamic Republic regime would enjoy the imam's support. He said: We can hope that, with such a leader and a Majlis as ours, decisions that are made and their outcome would be in the interests of the country.

Continuing his remarks, the prime minister spoke on the recent session of OPEC and its current developments and said: At present, there are problems in connection with the production ceiling and how to control it. What is rarely noticed, however, is the international circumstances created by the superpowers. If this point is not taken into consideration, a desirable solution will not be found. Mr Musavi said: They are trying to create a certain atmosphere, exert pressure, and import oil from other sources in order to destabilize oil markets and reduce oil prices, thus shattering the unity of OPEC countries. In such a situation, regional solutions cannot be effective. The prime minister stressed: During the past few years, we have witnessed that the soft approach in decisionmaking has kept OPEC behind. He said: In fact, if the root of the problem is dealt with and the OPEC countries make more decisive decisions and, ultimately, impose their will on consumer countries, then the desirable objective might be achieved.

Therefore, the government is trying to take more measures that shift reliance onto other financial sources, like taxes. He added: It seems that, in the long term, we will have to have an economy that does not rely on oil. Of course, it would be more desirable for us to be able to sell our oil and have more extensive infrastructural investments. The conditions currently imposed on us on international markets, push us more toward becoming self-sufficient.

Commenting on the increase in income taxes and exit and tourist taxes in view of that bill's second presentation to the Majlis by the government, the prime minister said: At that time it was discussed that these notes should not be included in the budget. Therefore, we decided to debate these issues in the new year in the government as a first priority. He said: Ratification of these points will be a help to the government, especially at a time when we cannot depend on the oil income.

About the rumors on his trip to the Soviet Union and whether or not that country has changed its stance on the Islamic Republic and whether or not getting close to China would necessarily be followed by distancing Iran from the USSR, Mr Musavi said: As you said, this is a rumor and no decision has been made about traveling to the USSR. We have an independent policy based on our ideology and the values originating from it, and we have organized our relations with the outside world according to those values. Any decision we make would be on that basis. He added: We want to maintain good-neighbor relations with the Soviet Union. Naturally, on some issues — like Afghanistan — we do have fundamental differences. In any case, all political moves in international relations depend on the whole international situation and the moves in it by the other side. In our present relations with the Soviet Union, while we are concerned about some issues, there are other problems.

In order to maintain our good-neighbor relations and to expand them, we first must see a more appropriate approach with regards to the war imposed on us and an end to advanced Soviet weapons getting into the hands of Iraqis. I observed in Esfahan that Soviet experts have deserted the power plant being built by them. Under the present circumstances, in this hot season when we need more electricity and power, their departure is considered a blow to a desirable progress in the work. This is a problem. They should come back and fulfill their commitments, otherwise such attitudes might affect our relations and their expansion. An unsuitable approach toward these issues can, naturally, create animosity among the people and our officials that would eliminate the possibility of expanding healthy, bilateral relations. We have important joint projects with that country, especially economic ones. He added: The Soviet Union has temporarily summoned its experts from Iran and this has presented problems for us. Although after the revolution we demonstrated that we can rely on our own expert forces under the most difficult conditions to solve our problems, we do not want to create problems for ourselves when we see the possibility of cooperation.

Continuing his remarks, the prime minister commented on the recent developments in Lebanon, the hijacking of the American plane, and Iran's possible intervention in the release of the hostages, and said: We do not make decisions or act the way we do based on U.S. approval or disapproval. The clear stance of our regime in this connection and the existance of the roots of terrorism and sabotage in America and other countries that are run on the basis of force fall within the same category. [Sentence as heard] If we consider the number of deprived and oppressed people who are killed under the boots of these criminals or are plagued with problems, we will find the roots of commotion and terrorism. The prime minister said: The Islamic forces have, for the first time in 50 years, dealt heavy blows to America and Israel. A closer study shows that the sources of crises in the region are in Tel Aviv and inside the occupied territories. We have, repeatedly and in practice, announced that we oppose air piracy. Before announcing our opposition to such acts, however, we wish to announce our oppostion to the real acts of terrorism commited by superpowers. We put the blame on America and Israel in this respect.

Then the prime minister referred to the banning of *SOBH-E AZADEGAN* newspaper and the government's undertaking toward the freedom of the press, saying: I have already expressed my view and I did so because I wanted to say that the government is prepared to be criticized. He said: The government does not complain about newspapers and magazines; rather, the government is grateful to the mass media, which helps the government with their criticisms.

Ayatollah Rabbani-Amlashi Dies After Long Illness

LD081018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0855 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] With extreme regret we were informed that the great theologian and struggling clergyman, Ayatollah Haj Sheykh Mahdi Rabbani-Amlashi, died in the hospital last night following a long illness at the age of 47 and joined the presence of God.

Ayatollah Rabbani-Amlashi was born in 1317 [1938] and had long and clear record of struggle during the oppressive monarchical regime.

After the victory of the Islamic Revolution he served in various positions to help achieve the goals of the revolution. At first, appointed by the imam of the ummah, he became a member of the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council. He was then appointed by the imam to the position of the prosecutor general of the country, a member of the Supreme Judicial Council and a theologican member of the Council of Guardians. Ayatollah Rabbani-Amlashi was elected twice by the people to the Assembly of Experts and he was the second deputy speaker of the present Assembly of Experts. He was also a Tehran deputy at the Majlis.

At the age of 15 he began his theological and practical education and training under the Grand Ayatollah Borujerdi, the Grand Ayatollah Montazeri, the late theologian 'Allameh Tabataba'i, and the late Ayatollah Mohaqeq-Damad. Ayatollah Rabbani-Amlashi, during his years of struggle spent more than 6 years of his life in the torture houses and prisons of the satanical regime and spent another 6 years in exile.

The Council of Guardians, the Majlis and the Association of the Struggling Clergy issued separate statements conveying their condolences to the presence of the lord of the era, may God speed his coming, and the imam of the ummah and our Muslim compatriots, and invited various groups of people to take part in the funeral procession of that struggling clergyman which will start in front of the Majlis and honor those service Islam and the Islamic Republic.

Egyptian Riot Police Besiege Cairo Mosque

LD061819 Tehran IRNA in English 1801 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 6, IRNA — In Friday mass prayers at the Nur Mosque of Cairo thousands of Egyptian Muslims shouted slogans in condemnation of the West and East and in support for the establishment of an Islamic Republic in Egypt.

Speaking to the worshippers at the mosque, Shaykh Hafiz Salamah, recently disqualified as leader of the Friday mass prayers at the mosque, said to the group that Egyptian Muslims demanding the establishment of an Islamic government in that country would state a massive protest rally in front of Mubarak's Abedin Palace on July 11. A group of Egyptian Muslims and regular attenders at the mosque dismissed a government-assigned leader of the Friday prayers at the mosque assigning Shaykh 'Abdallah al-Samawi.

His speech to the group the ex-leader of the Friday mass prayers of the mosque criticized Mubarak's government for portraying Egypt's revolutionary Muslims as "terrorists" saying that the country's conscientious Muslims are concerned about the destiny of their country more than any other group in Egypt. He said the Islamic ideology is capable of solving the country's problems and that the big powers such as the United States, or the Soviet Union or France are not capable of doing any good to the country's people.

While the mass prayers were being held in the city's riot police had laid siege to the mosque equipped with helmets and the latest in riot control equipment.

Beirut Muslims 'Ready' For U.S. Attacks

LD051541 Tehran IRNA in English 1530 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Beirut, July 5, IRNA — The Muslim Theologians' Society of Lebanon in a statement published Thursday, condemned any compromise with America, saying that all Lebanese Muslims here are ready to confront the global arrogance's plots.

The statement also commented on the U.S. worldwide aggressions saying that its criminal history in Vietnam, Palestine, Nicaragua, Iran and Lebanon proves that America is the main source of terrorism. The statement addressed the U.S. saying that if it (the U.S.) had not learnt its lesson from the blows struck by Muslims in Lebanon, now it can experience it again.

The aggression started by the occupier regime of Palestine and its supporters by all the means they possessed resulted in them being forced to flee "like a mouse seeking a den," the statement said. The statement added that oppressed people who are determined to struggle for their survival, would never be scared of any foreign threats, so if America by any means launches attacks on them they will be quite ready to face it.

It also voiced support for the Egyptian Muslims who are trying to establish an Islamic Government there, saying that it is the right of these people to oppose the U.S.-backed Egyptian regime.

UK Support of U.S. Beirut Airport Ban Criticized

GF081847 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Britain has announced that it supports the U.S. plan to impose a ban on Beirut Airport which may bring about an international ban on flights to and from this airport. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has said that until the British Government can be assured of guaranteed security at Beirut Airport, it may be necessary for the international community to stop all flights to or from Beirut. [Words indistinct] to all oppositionist stands adopted by Britain toward Muslims in the Middle East, especially as it bears the responsibility of being a historical factor in creating the Zionist state at the heart of the Islamic world through the inauspicious Balfour Declaration.

Britain's blunt participation in this game will not at all be in the interest of the English people for various reasons, including: 1) The whole world knows that the Lebanese people's heroic resistance to the Zionist invasion and the U.S. terrorism constitutes a just cause providing the Islamic forces with every vindication to confront anybody who wants to commit ill deeds against Lebanon; and 2) this recent British stand will reinforce the Islamic nation's resentment of the British policy, which is historically responsible for the birth of the cancerous Zionist gland. If the past 37 years have enabled some people to forget the English crimes, the recent British stand will activate the latent grudges held by those who have forgotten or wanted to forget the English crimes. It will remind us that they are still adopting stands against the Islamic nation's interests.

This British game will give Britain more headaches, especially as the future is on the side of the Islamic awakening in the whole region. This means that British interests are threatened to suffer as a result of Britain's illegitimate and illogical bias toward the Zionists and the Americans. By political calculations, this adventure is unjustifiable.

The Islamic memory still remembers the most hideous aggressions and terrorisms conducted by Great Britain against the Islamic nation's rights. Muslims believe that this recent British stand concerning the Lebanese people's rights is a continuous chain of antagonism in the same direction of anti-Islam and anti-Muslim, whoever or wherever they might be. Most of us believe that the Islamic forces in Lebanon, which defeated and humiliated the arch-satan and the aggressive Zionist forces, will not be debilitated by any power trying to strike a blow in its direction.

We cannot disregard the fact that anybody could be a target for the Lebanese mujahidin, who might be forced to widen their deterrence circles to combat all those who may collude against the dignity of the Lebanese people and their just cause and right to live a free and dignified life, away from all suspicious connections and foreign interventions [words indistinct].

Pilgrims Plan To Use Hajj as Protest Forum

LD051531 Tehran IRNA in English 1518 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 5, IRNA — At a two-day convention here of leaders of pilgrims' groups for the forthcoming annual Hajj ceremonies today, Imam Khomeyni's personal representative in charge of the Iranian pilgrims to Mecca, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Khomeyniha expressed hope that this year's Hajj ceremonies in Mecca would serve Muslims as an occasion for learning more about the plight of Muslims and for identifying their common enemies.

He said ever since the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war in 1979 the Islamic Republic has not brought up the issue in the annual Hajj ceremonies lest Saddam's supporters might judge it to be an issue solely between the two countries and thereby try to misrepresent Islam.

The Hojjat ol-Eslam also recalled an assault against a group of Iranian pilgrims to Mecca last year ending in the martyrdom of one Iranian pilgrim and addressing himself to the Saudi Government called on it to act a little more responsibly in protecting the physical safety of Iranian pilgrims in Mecca this year. He said the assault (by a group of the operatives of the Baghdad regime) against a group of Iranian pilgrims in Mecca last year had set a bad precedent in the history of pilgrimage to Mecca and said the Saudi officials would better be explicit in telling Iran whether they can guarantee the safety of Iranian pilgrims to Mecca or entrust the task upon the Iranian officials.

The two-day convention of leaders of pilgrims group ended here with an eight-point resolution calling on the world Muslims to

exploit Hajj as a forum wherefrom to raise shouts against the world tyrants and oppressors and let the messages of the oppressed masses be heard by other Muslims. The resolution also condemned "the schemes of the world oppression against Islam and Muslims. And especially the threats of the arch-Satan to the tyrannized and the struggling people of Lebanon" and called on Lebanon's Muslim people to fight on until an eventual triumph.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,158

LD081718 Tehran IRNA in English 1628 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 8, IRNA — A military communique published by the Joint Staff of Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran here today said that on Sunday 27 Iraqi soldiers had been killed and wounded in the western fronts and at least another 11 at enemy outposts across the Arvand River.

The Joint Staff Communique Number 2158 said sporadic artillery battles continued between Iran's Muslim combatants and the Iraqi troops in other battlefronts throughout Sunday, raging heavier in and near Sardasht, and Haj 'Umran.

The Iranian forces on Sunday checked enemy operations in an area across the Iranian city of Piranshah. In the western fronts they also demolished 12 enemy bunkers and observation posts and damaged three of their vehicles.

At 21.30 hours GMT on Saturday one enemy patrol group was spotted in Kharratha and immediately driven away from the area under heavy fire. In the southern fronts on Sunday sporadic artillery battles continued between the warring troops with the Iranian forces preventing enemy operations throughout the day. Later at 04.30 hours GMT on Sunday a group of enemy soldiers tried to infiltrate the positions of Iran's Muslim combatants along the western side of the Majnun Island but were driven away by heavy fire.

Elsewhere across the Arvand River and Sunday Iran's gendarmerie combatants ruined eight enemy bunkers and checked their engineering operations.

Meanwhile Abadan and Khorramshahr were sporadically shelled by the Iraqi artillery units from across the border on Sunday at which 10 houses in Abadan were damaged and one location in the city caught fire.

Iraqi Planes Violate Airspace

LD081924 Tehran IRNA in English 1850 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Urumiyeh, West Azarbayjan Prov., July 8, IRNA — Iraqi intruding planes violated the airspace over Urumiyah and Piranshah at 15.00 hours local time (11.30 GMT) Monday. Facing heavy anti-aircraft fire, the enemy planes were forced to flee, breaking the sound barrier over Urumiyeh.

'Infiltration Operation'

LD091111 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Our correspondent reports on the infiltration operation by the combatants of Islam on the southern front: At about 0115 today, the proud and mighty combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, relying upon the inexhaustible power of God and the prayers of the (?oppressed) Iranian ummah, during a series of infiltration operations aimed at destroying enemy forces in the central sector of the country's southern front situated in the Nasriyan post, advanced 14 km over difficult obstacles, barbed wire fences, and minefields. They attacked enemy ambush positions and killed or injured a large number of Ba'thist-Zionist enemy forces.

The soldiers of Islam, supported by heavy and accurate fire of the powerful artillery of the Army of Islam, were able to completely destroy several enemy bunkers and a tank. Dozens of the Ba'thist-Zionist enemy were killed. In addition, the self-sacrificing combatants of Islam, having struck at the enemy, clashed with an enemy patrol group while returning to their bases. Dozens of Saddamist mercenaries were killed or injured, and our forces returned safely to their bases.

One of the operational commanders stationed in the region said about the psychological effects of this kind of operation on enemy morale that, fortunately with the infiltration operation and related events which demonstrate the power of the Army of Islam to the world, the disintegrating Iraqi Army is being affected in terms of psychological morale and of formenting fear and terror in that army. He also noted that in the Nasriyan operation region the artillery fire of the Islamic forces on enemy positions was so intensive that the enemy was unable to react.

Najet-e Iran on Recent Bombings, Demonstrations

GF081737 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Our correspondents in dispatches in the past 48 hours from various parts of Tehran and other areas of the country have reported a number of explosions and demonstrations against the regime and the destruction of a number of establishments belonging to the mullahs.

According to a report we received yesterday, on Thursday and Friday a group of Tehranis moved across Amir Kabir, Baharestan, and Cirus Avenues and gathered in Sarcheshmeh Square. They then started chanting "Death to Khomeyni" and slogans against the war and moved toward Amir Hozur, crossing Rey Avenue. There clashes broke out between the guards and people in the area and one of the demonstrators was killed. Over 40 others were also wounded or injured. The demonstrations stopped around Abeshar Avenue and Nayeb os-Saltaneh bazaar because committee cars had closed the roads and guns were being fired. The family of one of the persons who had died in the demonstrations started the funeral of their lost one on Friday from Hajj Seyyed 'Abdulnabi Mosque in Amir Kabir Avenue and moved toward Shush Square. They were shouting slogans against the mullahs and Khomeyni as the head of the ruffians in Tehran as

well as chanting religious verses. Their shouts could be heard in most districts in the area.

Another correspondent informed our station that a bomb planted in a stolen Peykan and parked in the northern corner of Sepah Avenue went off on Saturday killing 15 members of the Central Committee who were in 2 Toyotas and driving past the car. The flying shrapnel also wounded three pedestrians outside Bazargani Bank. No one has assumed responsibility for the blast. However, the license plate of the stolen vehicle that contained the bomb was a Qom license.

Our correspondent in Shiraz in a telephone conversation informed us that on Sunday morning a blast and subsequent fire next to the evaporation tower of a Shiraz refinery destroyed some of the technical equipment and wounded three Italian technicians and two Iranian workers who were repairing equipment in this part of the refinery.

Our correspondent in Damavand also reports that Lar Dam was saved yesterday from the danger of a bomb blast which would have broken parts of the concrete structure. According to the report, a total of 500 kg of explosives had been planted in the pump house and some of the exit valve doors overlooking the lake. However, because of some breakdown in the pump house, a technician went to the building 4 hours before the blast and discovered the explosives. As a result, the entire facility was inspected by the Armed Forces' explosive experts, who neutralized the bombs. The blast would have cut off a large portion of the water and power supply to Tehran and a number of small cities around it, as well as completely flooding villages around Tehran.

Free Voice of Iran on Kho'iniha-Tudeh Ties

GF081948 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] An expert informed on Iranian affairs, in a message to nationalist figures, has warned that the influential and powerful members of the Tudeh Party are gradually returning to the scene in the Islamic Republic. Their renewed presence in the Islamic apparatus shows that, contrary to confessional shows, the last word in the decisionmaking machinery of Velayat-e Faqih is that of the mullahs, who say that if the Islamic Republic drops the principles of cooperation with international terrorism and governments of the leftist camp, it will be unable to play the power game to the end.

Musavi-Kho'iniha is one of these mullahs. An extremist with a firey disposition, who, like Hashemi-Rafsanjani, 'Ali Khamene'i, Meshkini, Reyshahri and Jalal Taheri, believes that Islam without gunpowder has no meaning in the battle for power. As long as the dusty files of this unknown sheykh had not come out of the archives of intelligence organizations, no one knew of him or his past, or how he suddenly became an assistant to Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The people of Iran saw his face for the first time during the plot against the hostages of the American Embassy. The Islamic Republic television called him Hojjat ol-Eslam, the leader of the student followers of Imam's line and the man responsible for taking American Embassy employees hostage. When the facts became clear and it was revealed that the armed force necessary to attack the American Embassy was selected by Kho'iniha from Feda'iyan-e Khalq and the Tudeh Party, this left no doubt that the political assistant to Ayatollah Khomeyni is a Tudehi down to his bone marrow. The Hojjatiyeh faction later revealed that Kho'iniha was the main contact between the Tudeh Party and a number of officials of the Islamic Republic. In fact, he is the duplicate or the second volume of Kianuri, who wears a cloak instead of a suit. He was injecting revolutionary anger and harshness into the body of Islam contrived by Ruhollah Khomeyni by airing the fairy tale of the export of the revolution. Neither Marxists nor Islamic Marxists have ever denied their cooperation with Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'iniha in their attack against the American Embassy.

Irrespective of the opposition of many religious figures, Kho'iniha is under the protection of the leader of the revolution, just like Mir Hoseyn Musavi and Behzad Nabavi. Thus he remained unharmed in the power struggles. Later, when the commander of the Guards Corps, Mohsen Rezai'e, decided to decimate the Tudehis, he found out that the shadow of the cloak of the ayatollah covers them and that the prey is stronger than other political groups and cannot be drawn like them.

Kho'iniha went to Najaf in 1960 to establish contact between the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party in the GDR and Ruhollah Khomeyni. According to a reliable report, the Tudehi-religious faction, which considers the Islamic Republic lost without war, terrorism, and harshness, selected Kho'iniha as the candidate for the presidency. However, in order to neutralize the plans of the Tudehi faction of the regime, Khomeyni appointed him as the state public prosecutor to remove any chances of his becoming the president. We will now have to wait and see what new battles and struggles will surface in the judicial and administrative machinery of the regime after Kho'iniha's appointment.